

“(iii) sufficient geological and other technical data prepared by a qualified geothermal professional has been submitted by the qualified lessee to the applicable Federal land management agency that would lead individuals who are experienced in the subject matter to believe that—

“(I) there is a valid discovery of geothermal resources on the land for which the qualified lessee holds the legal right to develop geothermal resources; and

“(II) that thermal feature extends into the adjoining areas.

“(C) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

“(I) publish a notice of any request to lease land under this paragraph;

“(II) determine fair market value for purposes of this paragraph in accordance with procedures for making those determinations that are established by regulations issued by the Secretary;

“(III) provide to a qualified lessee and publish any proposed determination under this subparagraph of the fair market value of an area that the qualified lessee seeks to lease under this paragraph;

“(IV) provide to the qualified lessee the opportunity to appeal the proposed determination during the 30-day period beginning on the date that the proposed determination is provided to the qualified lessee; and

“(V) provide to any interested member of the public the opportunity to appeal the proposed determination in accordance with the process established under parts 4 and 1840, and section 3200.5, of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Geothermal Production Expansion Act of 2010) during the 30-day period beginning on the date that the proposed determination is published.

“(ii) LIMITATION ON NOMINATION.—After publication of a notice of request to lease land under this paragraph, the Secretary may not accept under subsection (a) any nomination of the land for leasing unless the request has been denied or withdrawn.

“(D) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Geothermal Production Expansion Act of 2010, the Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this paragraph.”

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3995. A bill to direct the Administrator of the General Services Administration to install Wi-Fi hotspots and wireless neutral host systems in all Federal buildings in order to improve in-building wireless communications coverage and commercial network capacity by offloading wireless traffic onto wireless broadband networks; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator WARNER, to introduce pro-consumer wireless legislation, which will improve wireless coverage and go a long way toward preventing the annoying dropped phone calls that many of us frequently experience indoors and in rural areas.

Specifically, the Federal Wi-Net Act would require the installation of small wireless base stations, such as femtocells or similar technologies, and Wi-Fi hot-spots in Federal buildings to improve wireless coverage and network capacity. In addition, the bill would streamline Federal rights-of-way and

wireless transmitter sitings on Federal buildings, which will simplify and expedite the placement of wireless and broadband network infrastructure, resulting in the expansion of coverage and more reliable service to consumers and businesses.

Over the past year, there has been growing concern about a looming radio spectrum crisis given the significant growth in the wireless industry. Currently, there are more than 276 million wireless subscribers in the U.S., and American consumers use more than 6.4 billion minutes of air time per day. While the foundation for wireless services has been voice communication, more subscribers are utilizing it for broadband. According to the Pew Research Center, 56 percent of adult Americans have accessed the Internet via a wireless device. And ABI Research forecasts there will be 150 million mobile broadband subscribers by 2014—a 2,900 percent increase from 2007.

To meet this growing demand, a multi-faceted solution is required that includes fostering technological advancement and more robust spectrum management. Such technologies as femtocells and Wi-Fi hotspots will help alleviate growing wireless demand by offloading that traffic onto wireline broadband networks.

To that point, approximately 40 percent of cell phone calls are made indoors and more than 25 percent of U.S. households have “cut-the-cord,” relying solely on cell phones to make voice calls. On the data side, Cisco’s Virtual Network Index reports that approximately 60 percent of mobile Internet use is done inside—either at home or at work.

As the Federal Communications Commission’s National Broadband Plan highlights, most smartphones sold today have Wi-Fi capabilities to take advantage of the growing ubiquity of wireless networks. According to a November 2008 report from AdMob, 42 percent of all iPhone traffic was transported over Wi-Fi networks rather than AT&T’s cellular network. So installing more mini-base stations, such as femtocells, and Wi-Fi hotspots will improve indoor coverage and wireless network capacity.

But in addition to improving indoor coverage and network capacity, we must take steps to expand wireless coverage—primarily in rural areas. The General Services Administration, GSA, manages approximately 8,600 buildings across the country that can be used to house wireless and broadband infrastructure.

As the National Broadband Plan acknowledges, “to effectively deploy broadband, providers often need to be able to place equipment on this federally controlled property, or to use the rights-of-way that pass through the property.” So we must make it a priority to streamline the processes, zoning, and permitting to ensure that carriers have reasonable, timely, and appropriate access to Federal buildings.

Doing so will, without question, dramatically improve the service availability on which more than 276 million wireless subscribers rely daily.

The increasing importance of wireless communications and broadband has a direct correlation to our Nation’s competitiveness, economy, and national security and therefore demands that we make the appropriate changes to current spectrum policy and management to avert a spectrum crisis and continue to realize the boundless benefits of spectrum-based services. That is why I sincerely hope that my colleagues join Senator WARNER and me in supporting this important legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4722. Mr. UDALL of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3454, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4723. Mr. UDALL of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4724. Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. WEBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4725. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 987, to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4722. Mr. UDALL of Colorado submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3454, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following:

SEC. 594. SUICIDE PREVENTION MONITORING OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ADMINISTRATIVELY SEPARATED FOR HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR DURING THEIR TRANSITION TO DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Suicide rates for members of the Armed Forces on active duty and veterans have risen as a result of multiple tours of duty in ongoing military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, with 20 percent of all suicides in the United States committed by veterans. On average, 18 veterans commit suicide each day, but just 5 such veterans—or 27 percent—are under the care of the Department of Veterans Affairs at the time.

(2) The 2010 Army Health Promotion Risk Reduction Suicide Prevention Report states that the current suicide problem in the Army is exacerbated by an acceptance of